

and I will take especial pains to avoid any word that may sound like "hooray," as I am told that it would be very dangerous in the present state of affairs, but I cannot refrain from referring an oft-repeated charge against my native State, Connecticut.

Blindest, at their topless defeat, the fire-eaters and a few of their Northern allies give vent to their rage by parading the daily papers long lists of imaginary grievances which the South, out of trepidation, has heretofore submitted to, and by bringing up a terrible array of supposed (?) facts, by way of justifying the South in her desire to withdraw from a Union "from which she has derived no benefit," but suffered infinite wrong. Many of their assertions are so easily disproved, that it seems strange that the Democratic press of the country should continue to give them circulation.

In regard to the "Personal Liberty Bills," and the statutes nominally in force in two or three of the Northern States, forbidding citizens aiding in the rendition of fugitive slaves, statements and inferences are constantly thrown out by Governors, legislators and journalists in the South, and republished in Northern papers, which convey very erroneous impressions, and States are again and again named as having passed such laws, when a glance at their statute books would prove that they contained nothing of the sort.

A New-York paper this week published a list of the States that had passed such "nullifying" laws, naming the penalties in each State for aiding in the enforcement of the Fugitive-Slave law, and including in the list, Indiana and Connecticut. I am glad to see, at last, that the public are satisfied that New-York and Indiana are innocent of all such "effusive provisions." But Connecticut is still included in the list daily published, and the Governor of Georgia in that awful proclamation, places her in the same category with Massachusetts, and proposes to tax all goods from Connecticut very heavily in way of reprisal.

Now, I have no time to defend any other State at present, and perhaps I can do nothing better for her than to refer to the Revised Statutes of Connecticut. The law concerning all upon the matter may be found in the R. S., Tit. 5, sec. 5. This law was passed six years before the Fugitive Law, and four years before the act abolishing slavery in Connecticut, and forbids any judge or other officer appointed under authority of the State, to issue or serve a warrant for the arrest or detention of a fugitive slave, with the important proviso:

"That nothing herein contained shall be construed to impair any rights which by the Constitution of the United States, or any act of Congress, may be given to any other State, or to the Federal Government, to arrest any fugitive escaping into this State, or to prevent the exercise in this State of any power, or which may have been conferred by Congress, on any judge or other officer of the United States in relation to such rights."

This statute still remains upon the Statute Book, though it is practically a nullity since the passage of the Fugitive Slave bill.

Under the same title is the "Act for the defense of Liberty," or against kidnapping, making it a crime punishable with fine and imprisonment, for any person to falsely and maliciously represent a free person to be a slave.

It strikes me that there is not much in the *nullifying* laws; and I believe if the most rabid fire-eater in South Carolina would read the Connecticut Statute, he would be satisfied not only as to its constitutionality but of its perfect *fairness*. The first containing a sweeping proviso that must rebut any allegation as to its nullifying the Fugitive Slave law, and the second referring only to false and malicious testimony against free persons entitled to freedom.

A Southern United Senator, one of the most prominent of the fire-eating secessionists, upon being challenged to lay his finger on a provision in the Constitution which he claimed to be unconstitutional, replied: "I cannot do it; and it is one of your d— Yankee tricks." Connecticut did not stop one inch over the mark; but she did all she could do—brought her toe to the very edge; and the uniuers is the same!

I am aware that the poor fellows feel it necessary to give some better excuse for making such a fuss than a mere defect at the ballot-box; but they should take care to keep within the limits of truth in cases when they can be found out so easily.

A GENUINE WOODEN-NUTMEG.

New-York, Nov. 21, 1860.

**THE GEORGIA CONVENTION BILL.**

The following is the bill agreed upon by the joint select Committee of the two Houses of the Georgia Legislature on Federal Relations, and sanctioned by a large number of prominent citizens of all parties, now at the seat of government:

A Bill entitled to authorise and require the Governor of the State of Georgia to call a Convention of the people of this State, and for other purposes, etc. named.

WHEREAS, the present crisis in our national affairs, in the judgment of this General Assembly, demands resistance; and whereas, it is the privilege of the sovereign people to determine upon the measures to be adopted in such case:

Therefore, the General Assembly of Georgia do enact:

SECTION 1. That upon the passage of this act, his Excellency, the GOVERNOR, and he is hereby required to issue his proclamation, and he is hereby directed to cause the same to be published in the newspapers of this State, and affix a copy thereof with a certificate of his election.

Sec. 2. That the counties now enrolled under the last act of appointment to two members of the General Assembly, and the seats of the members so enrolled, shall be entitled to said Convention, and the counties now enrolled to one representative, shall elect two delegates to said Convention.

Sec. 3. That the counties now enrolled under the last act of appointment to two members of the General Assembly, and the seats of the members so enrolled, shall be entitled to said Convention, and the counties now enrolled to one representative, shall elect two delegates to said Convention.

Sec. 4. That the convention, when assembled, may consider and decide upon the equality and rights of the people of the State of Georgia as a member of the United States, and determine the measures and mode, and time of redress.

Sec. 5. That the members of the General Assembly, and the members of the Senate and House of Representatives, of the present session, and all others, shall be entitled to compensation for their services, and the expenses incurred in the service of this State, out of the first Wednesday in January, 1861, for dues going to a convention of the people of this State, to convene at the seat of government on the 10th day of January, in the year 1861.

Sec. 6. That the said election for delegates shall be held and conducted in the same manner, and at the same place, as elections for members of the General Assembly are now held in this State, and all returns of candidates shall be made in the same manner, and the election of members of the General Assembly shall be made with a certificate of his election.

Sec. 7. That the convention, when assembled, may consider and decide upon the equality and rights of the people of the State of Georgia as a member of the United States, and determine the measures and mode, and time of redress.

Sec. 8. That the members of the General Assembly, and the members of the Senate and House of Representatives, of the present session, and all others, shall be entitled to compensation for their services, and the expenses incurred in the service of this State, out of the first Wednesday in January, 1861, for dues going to a convention of the people of this State, to convene at the seat of government on the 10th day of January, in the year 1861.

Sec. 9. That the convention, when assembled, shall have power to elect officers to carry out the objects of this act, and to do all other acts necessary to the carrying out, and making of this act, and the acts and powers of the said Convention.

We append the names of the distinguished gentlemen who recommend and fully endorse the bill:

George J. E. Brown, and the Rev. Joseph Henry Lumpkin, Charles J. Jenkins, Richard L. Lyon, the Supreme Court of Georgia; the Hon. T. R. R. Cobb, the Hon. Alfred Iverson, the Hon. Robert Toombs, the Hon. James Moore, the Hon. Frank G. Smith, the Hon. Henry L. Benning, Major John H. Harlan, the Hon. Benjamin H. Hill, Hon. George Andrews, Hon. Alexander H. Stephens, the Hon. Linton Stephens, the Hon. Herschel V. Johnson.

**FEDERAL RELATIONS.**

Mr. Bessell has introduced, in the Georgia Legislature, the following resolutions:

Whereas, Abraham Lincoln has been elected President of the United States, solely by the votes of the non-slaveholding States, upon the platform of the Free Soil party, and in opposition with and in violation of the Constitution of the United States, upon the subject of Slavery, as construed and explained by its framers;

And, whereas, the said Abraham Lincoln stands pledged before the friends of freedom and supporters of justice to sustain and carry into execution the doctrines of said platform and the party who formed it, in his administration of the General Government;

Therefore, be it resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the institution of Slavery, as well as the peace, prosperity and equity of the Slaveholding States of the Union, and, whereas, it is the duty of the State of Georgia to provide sufficient safeguards for the protection and safety of its citizens in their property and personal security, and, therefore, be it enacted, that the Convention of the State, has heretofore been strong and uniform, and still being desirous to preserve the same; if it can be done consistent with her dignity and honor; be it therefore,

Resolved, That it be a full and distinct recognition of property in slaves, and the right of the owners to possess and control them whenever they find themselves, or be compelled to do so, by any means whatever in any of the Slaveholding States;

Resolved, That it be made treason for any one, to obstruct, impede, hinder, or prevent the recovery of fugitive slaves by any means whatever in any of the Slaveholding States;

Resolved, That it be made treason for any one to, neglect, wait the said Convention, to demand that a Convention be called, according to the forms and requirements of the Constitution, for making the following amendment to the Constitution:

1. That there be a full and distinct recognition of property in slaves, and the right of the owners to possess and control them whenever they find themselves, or be compelled to do so, by any means whatever in any of the Slaveholding States;

2. That it shall be made treason for any one to obstruct, impede, hinder, or prevent the recovery of fugitive slaves by any means whatever in any of the Slaveholding States;

3. That it be made treason for any one to, neglect, wait the said Convention, to demand that a Convention be called, according to the forms and requirements of the Constitution, for making the following amendment to the Constitution:

4. Resolved, That the Governor be, and he is hereby requested, immediately thereafter, to convene the General Assembly of the State;

5. Resolved, That the Governor be, and he is hereby requested, to communicate those resolutions to the Governor,

the several States, the Senate, and the Executive Legislatures; and that the Slaveholders be further requested to cooperate in the demand for the amendment to the Constitution contemplated in the last resolution.

A MILLION DOLLARS.

The following bill has been introduced in the Georgia Legislature:

A Bill to provide for the common defense of the State of Georgia, and to appropriate money for the same.

Whereas, the protection of the rights and the preservation of the liberties of the people of Georgia require that the State should be placed in a posture of complete defense;

Therefore, be it enacted, by the General Assembly of the State of Georgia, that the same be, and it is hereby enacted, as follows:

**1860.**

Passenger.....\$10,226

Freight.....\$1,574

Total.....\$10,799

Miscellaneous.....\$4,000

Total.....\$14,799

Increase.....\$20,020

Decrease.....\$2,763

The earnings of the Cleveland and Toledo Railroad for the second week in November, as compared with the same week last year, are as follows:

**1860.**

Passenger.....\$10,226

Freight.....\$1,574

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Increase.....\$20,020

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